

North Glos. In 1979, when K.E.J. Barrett edited Pt. 5 (Hymenoptera: Formicidae) of the 2nd edition of the *Prov. Atlas of Brit. Insects*, the 1966 Monks Wood record was the most northerly known in Britain. The reference in Bolton, B. & Collingwood, C.A., 1975 (*Handbk. Ident. Brit. Ins.*, 6, Pt, 3c, Royal Ent. Soc., London) to *L. brunneus* from Northants is an error and is presumed to refer to this Hunts (v.c. 31) record. Collingwood (*in litt.*) considers that *L. brunneus* "could occur in Northants, perhaps in the Rockingham Forest area", but knows of no records from that County, or further north. A few *L. brunneus* workers were still present on the same aspen in Monks Wood on 24th May 1990.— R. COLIN WELCH & J.N. GREATORIX-DAVIES, Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, Monks Wood Experimental Station, Abbots Ripton, Huntingdon, Cambs PE17 2LS.

***Carpelimus halophilus* (Kiesenwetter) (Col.: Staphilinidae) and other Coleoptera from North Somerset (ST/36).**

*Carpelimus halophilus* (Kiesenwetter): On 27.iii.1989 I was checking a large mechanically-piled heap of shore debris that had been covered with a thick layer of sand, and encountered several examples of this species. The species is a Red Data Book entry, and it is suggested that there are few modern records.\* It has in the past been taken in ten English coastal counties, to which North Somerset should now be added. Both I, and Mr A.A. Allen, who confirmed these records, venture to suggest that woodland records of this species require confirmation (as given by Fowler, 1888, *Col. Brit. Isl.* 2: 389. Likewise for *C. foveolatus* Sahlb., *ibid.*).

Immediate coleopteran associates of *C. halophilus* on the sand were *Dyschirius salinus* Schaum, *Bembidion minimum* (Fabricius), *B. normannum* Dejean, *Cercyon littoralis* (Gyllenhal), *Bledius germanicus* Wagner, *Stenus crassus* Stephens, *Rugilus orbiculatus* (Paykull), and *Quedius pallipes* Lucas.

*Harpalus schaubergerianus* Puel: Male, 26.v.1987, amongst *Cochlearia officinalis* L. in limestone rubble, back of saltmarsh. This is a localised calcicolous species of exposed environments.

*Kissister minimus* (Aubé): Breeds in large numbers (imagines numbered in hundreds) in beach drift. The habitat, decomposing organic matter, is more typical of the family in general than the regular finding of this species at the roots of plants in sandy places. My only Worcestershire record (SO/93, 28.ii.1988) accords with the latter niche, but may be a dissipant from such favoured coastal strongholds.— P.F. WHITEHEAD, Moor Leys, Little Comberton, Pershore, Worcs WR10 3EP.

\*I do not regard *C. halophilus* as particularly rare, especially in the latter half of this century (I first took it in 1948); but it may be highly localised, and being very sluggish is easily passed over on the surface of the mud. It was quite common here and there in the Thames near Slade Green and Crayford, W. Kent in 1984.— A.A. ALLEN.